Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-This Evening.-" The Golder WALLACK's-This Evening -" Maud's Peril"-" Ici

BROADWAY THEATER - This Evening. - "The Cicketed Leave Man." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Nirko's Garden-This Evening. "The Black Crook"-Great Parisonne Ballet Transe.

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening .- " A Midsum-NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening .- " Under the

FRENCH THEATER-This Evening.-"The Tower of FIFTH-AVE, THEATER-This Evening. "Ye Grand tucen Bess." Mr. Leffegwell, Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Day and Evening.
"Emily Wareham" and "Jumbo Jum"—A Living Gorilla—Van Am-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening. STEINWAY HALL-This Evening.-Charles Dick

BUNYAN HALL, Union Square-This Evening.-DODWORTH HALL-This Evening .- "Nast's Carica-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN -- Open Day and

Eresing, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-third-st.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—Eighth Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening, at No. 661 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF BALL'S STATUE OF FORREST AS DORIOGANUS.—Day and Evening, at No. 812 Broadway.

MASONIC HALL LECTURE ROOM—Day and Evening.

Given Foulty Show.

BROOMERS. A. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This Evening.—

Business Motices.

CAUTION.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine Electric We call attention to the fact that manning of our new actions in PLAYR, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Ten. Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are officed for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only distort and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade Mark for Biamped on base of every article. Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this tamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver,

and see quarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield piate. Gonnan Manusacturino Co., Bilversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,

THE GORHAM WARE, indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Piate, for sale at retail by the introducers, STARR & MARCUS. No. 22 John st.

STANDARD SILVER-PLATED GOODS. NONE BUT THE VEST BEST.

A splendid stock of fine Nickel Silver and White Metal Plated Goods, elegant in design, perfect in workmanship, and superior in quality-pre-pared expressly for the Holiday demand—all of our own manufacture and fully warranted by our well-established trade-mark.

REDPIELD & RICE MANUPACTURING CO., No 4 Malden-lane.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVENTORS. Do not forget the GREAT SALE of Clay Property and other Real Es Sate, and Exhibition of BRICK, PIPS, TILE, and DITCHING MACHINES of CHOSSMAN BROTHERS,

At Wooderings, New-Jersey,

To-Monnow, Dec. 11, and THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1967, At 12} p. m. each Day.

Per further particulars are advertisement in another column.

The steamer Magenta will leave foot of Barclay st. at 9 a. m. Re freshments provided on board. WINDOWS CANNOT RATTLE,

and Houses must be warm, when fitted with Houseck's Double-Yas-WENNE WRATHER STRIPS.
ROBBECK BROS., No. 58 Folton-st., New York.

Pain in hody, limbs, all over, Pain in head, face, teeth, or side, Pain in liver, heart, or shoulder, Paint with Pain Paint, Joy betide. Pringelets are selling Paint so fast, it keeps them lively --does not last

Yet Dr. WOLCOTT finds time to remove Pain for averyholf, free of cost, at No. 10 Challam-square, New York, No. 24 Myrtie-are, Brookiya, No. 35 Winter-st., Boston, and be gives everyone a Circular that informs them how to enjoy good, yes, better health, without a pill or a single dose of medicine under any circumstance. A tend-off satisfy the higgest skeptle. Pairs Pairs at Bruce giaz, 25 cents, 50 cents, 61; and fin pints that hold eight 41 bottles, for 85; large bottles sent free of express charges, on receipt of the maner.

A DEAD MAN. A man got hurt the other day, He bluthered long with pain; Relief, he cried; Relief, I say, But died with Wolcott on the brain. This man from Malden-lane so faint,

With Inflammation high, Furgot to use the Doctor's Paint, So the people let him dis. Any person who has an doubt can at no expense try Dr. Wollcout's Pain Paint, at No. 170 Chatham-square, N. Y.; No. 24 Myrtleave, Prochigo, No. 36 Whiteses, Boston, and have any pain in the body or on the surface removed in three minutes. It will break up the hottest feer in ten minutes; reduces infammation 100 times faster than lee; is harmless as water, and leares no statu. Ten bottless of Pain Paint are sold where come bor of Pain, Paint are could where come bor of Pain, Paint are feel when the state than lee; is harmless as water, and leares no statu. Ten bottless of Paint Paint at the feel when the state that the state that the state that the state of the folial indoors, or any of the worm-out nostrams are called for. Paint Paint takes the lead; the folial indoors in

parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary Irritation, and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throst affectious to which public speakers and slogers are liable.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, young and old, sirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get bottle of CHRVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets a bottle of the corresponding to the overfaxed brain, restores gray bair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hairdressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. V. Sarah A. Chevalers, M. D.

The Howe Machine Co.—Ellas Howe, L.—No. 690 Broadway, See York, availed, M. D. The Howe Machine Co.—Ellas Howe, L.—No. 690 Broadway, See York, availed, over stigned you confertions, the oney George with Leuron of Honors, and Gold Medal, given to American ewing Machines.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the PINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE Co .- \$1 THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 452 Brundway, New-York. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" One hundred PIANOS, MELODEONS, and CABI OROANs of six popular makers, at great bargains, for cash or sma-thly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased recomms, No. 481 Broadway. H. Warmes & Co.

WE JUDGE FROM THE IMMENSE SALES THAT Mus. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) Harn Restorms of Dries into (in one bottle) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it Price (the Dollar.

A.—RREUMATISM Legally Warranted Cured or money refunded. Dr. Firlan's Great Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy: taken inwandly. References, 17,107 cures. Principal depot, No. 764 Bloadway. TORREY'S PATENT WEATHER STRIPS.-No

wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these Strips are used. Bare half the fuel. Barranted for five years.

E. S. & J. Tonnay & Co., No. 22 Maiden-lane. N. Y.

HULL'S FAMILY SOAP,
Unadniterated, Absolutely Pare, Full Weight.
Sold by Grocers generally. J. C. Hull's Son, 32 Park row, New York

RUPTURE AND HERNIA positively and permamently cured by a new principle. The heariest cases held while the curle being effected with no pressure on the back or publis bone. Steegrings and other uncomfortable barness done away with. By this dissortery the worst cases can be cured, no matter how long standing. Calsoil examine free of charge, or send by mail ten cents for pamples,

Dr. E. B. Foorn, No. 110 Lexington-ave., N. Y. City.

If there is any disease in which the CONSTIaffections. For sale by all drugglests.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Plano-Foxtus, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First transl Prize, the Legion of Hosor, and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years.

Warerouns, No. 652 Broadway.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STRINGER & BOSE TRITERIEST, having been awarded the Frace Search Good Mades for American Grand, Square and Upright France, the meaniness werder of the International Jury. This Medial is defined, the Control of the International Jury of the Medial is defined, and may make the Control of the International Jury of the Medial is defined, and may map the More house the Median Section of the International Jury of the Median Section 1997, and may be seen and the Median Section 1997, and the Median 1997, and the Median 1997, and the Median Section 1997, and the Median 1997, and the Median

ARMY GAZETTE.

The following changes have re-Dover, Ark.

Company bakes place in the Arnor.

Headquarters, 20 Cavalry were convent from Fort Laramoto, Brakens
Ferritory, to Fort McPherson, New convent from Fort Laramoto, Brakens
Company R, 4th Carabry, have moved to Romron, Lac. and Company R, 4th Artillery, have moved to Romron Lac. and Company R, 4th Artillery, have moved to Fort McPerry, Md.

Company R, 4th Artillery, have moved to Fort McPerry, Md.
Company R, 4th Artillery, have moved to Fort McPerry, Md.
Company R, 5th Infantry, are at Company R, 7th Infantry, are at Company R,

New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1867.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Libra-STRVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Libra-ries, No. 17 Henricitast, Covent Garden, London, are agents for The Tribune in Great Britain. Carl Gerold & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Stof-ans pluts, Vienua, are agents for The Tribune in Austria-C. B. Norton & Co., American Bankers, No. 14 Rue Auber, Paris, are agents for The Tribune in France. A. Asher & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20 Uniter den Lindeu, Berlin, are agents for The Tribune in Prussia. Unter den Linden, Bernis, arcagente tot Trussia.

Prussia.

The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for The TRIBUKS, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

A dvertising Rates.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 per line. Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Tribune, New-York.

F Speech of the Hon. Lyman Tremain at the Grant Meeting, an article on Hurricanes and Earthquakes, Sale of the Marquis of Hastings's Stud, the Louisiana Unionists and Universal Annesty, and Law Intelligence will be found on the second page; the Money Article and Markets on the third page; Literary Items on the sixth page, and the Dry Goods Trade on the seventh

The Georgia State Constitutional Convention convened under the Reconstruction acts of Congress yesterday at Atlanta.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday the per diem of members was fixed at \$8; a resolution was adopted to inquire what abuses existed, and what reforms were needed in the civil government of the State, and the proscription of colored voters was under consideration.

Anna E. Dickinson speaks on current political topics at the Cooper Institute this evening. to warn her hearers of "Breakers Ahead." She will doubtless say much that every friend of freedom ought to hear and heed.

Our news from South America continues to be unsatisfactory. The lawful authorities in Peru have not yet been able to put a stop to the revolution, and the danger of another revolutionary overthrow of the lawful Government of the country is not yet averted. In Ecuador, Congress have severely censured the President, and the latter, after endeavoring in vain to form a new cabinet, has resigned.

There are several varieties of Grant men; one of which was ably represented at the late meeting in our City by the Hon. LYMAN TRE-MAIN, late Attorney-General of our State. Mr. Tremain's speech has provoked so many crusty allusions from the Conservative or Johnson species of Grant men that we have deemed it worth publication in full; and it accordingly appears verbatim on the second page of this day's issue.

The Italian Government has amnestied all the captured Garibaldians. Compared with the conduct of most European governments on similar occasions this is a commendable act of clemency, but if it is remembered that those captives belonged to an army which intended to present the King with an addition to his dominions, and to complete the national unity of Italy, the magnanimity of Victor Emmanuel appears to be less striking.

The Church of England has for years been violently agitated by the attempted introduction of Ritualistic innovations. Such an attempt in itself is a matter purely ecclesiastical, which ought to be settled by ecclesiastical legislation. But in England it has been of frequent occurrence that rowdies have availed themselves of the wide-spread popular discontent produced by the Ritualists, and inter-BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when al- rupted divine services in the churches of the Ritualistic party in the most shameful manner. The latest occurrence of this kind is reported from All Saints Church, Lambeth, where on Sunday, Nov. 24, a general riot took place, and a beautiful font within the communion rails was broken. There is no Christian country, we believe, where the law is so insufficient for protecting the celebration of divine worship as in England.

> In Senate yesterday, after many urgent inquiries for information, and "the expediency of" &c., an interesting debate occurred upon the resolution declaring for neutrality in the affair of Great Britain versus Abyssima. After this the grave and reverend Senators spent an hour in discussing the duties and privileges of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Then came another batch of resolutions asking for information, &c. (most of which may be found in the files of THE TRIBUNE from 6 to 18 months ago). There was nothing else of importance done.

> In the House, on the call for bills and resolutions, the following, among others, were introduced: For decimal weights and measures to remove obstructions in Hell Gate (reported by a Democrat); to exempt less than \$8,000 of manufactured goods from taxation; to absolve all naturalized citizens from foreign allegiance; to destroy \$4,000,000 per month of greenbacks; to provide for the resumption of specie payments; to provide against undue contraction of the currency; to tax non-interest bearing treasury notes; to refund income tax taken from army and navy officers during the war; to amend the Reconstruction act, so that a majority of those voting at an election may enact laws. After the morning hour, debate was continued on the Message, the main discussion being upon the purchase of Russian America. After a long talk, the matter was left with the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Senate bill naking five Judges a quorum of the United States Supreme Court, was adopted. The bill striking the word white from all laws of the District of Columbia, was passed. After some discussion upon Internal Revenue, the House adjourned.

At a Republican Union Convention, held for Alabama, at Montgomery, on Dec. 2, Judge Smith was nominated for Governor, A. J. Applegate for Lieutenant-Governor, R. M. Reynolds for Auditor, C. A. Miller for Secretary of State, Arthur Bingham for Treasurer, M. B. Cloud for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Littlebury Strang for Attorney-General, John C. Keffer for Commissioner of Internal Resources, and Thomas M. Peters, E. W. Peck, and B. F. Safford for Judges of the Supreme Court. These candidates will probably be elected, and will form the personnel of the State government under the new constitution. They are as able men as ever represented the State of Alabama officially. Though it is questionable whether the nominations might not have been prudently deferred until the adoption of the new constitution by the people, we

hope the Republican party of Alabama will go into the contest with unserried ranks, shoulder to shoulder, and elect their ticket.

HOW TO SAVE THE MONEY.

If good resolutions were omnipotent, every drunkard would reform-soon after Christmasand our Finances, Federal, State, and local, would henceforth be patterns of integrity and frugality. And, though good resolutions go but a little way, that is, at all events, the right way. So let us rejoice that Congress is resolved on retrenchment, and help its good will by assisting to point out the ways and means.

First among our sources of expenditure stands the Army. It is costing to-day more than half of our annual outlay except in satisfaction of the National Debt. And it is a very poor tool for the work to be done by it. Sending regiments of infantry and artillery out upon the Plains to fight Indians is like setting a tortoise to catch a hawk. The Indians will take good care to keep out of the way, except when they can surprise an outpost, or fight with a preponderance in numbers of twenty to one. Regular cavalry are a little better-just a little. They will lose ten horses for every Indian they get fairly in sight of.

If Indians are to be fought, a thoroughly competent, experienced cavalry general with his staff should be stationed in each territory with a good supply of arms and ammunition: he having authority to call out a force of mounted volunteers whenever he shall see fit. Let him accumulate supplies where he will need them; and, at the proper time, let him call for one hundred, three hundred, five hundred or more volunteers; each to appear at the designated rendezvous on a given day, with his horse, equipments, and blankets-he to be armed, provisioned, and paid \$2 per day for himself and horse until mustered out. There would always be good men, well mounted, to answer such a call on ten days' notice, though the rendezvous were in the most desolate wilds of Utah or Idaho. Such a force would do its work quickly and well, and would not cost so much as the rations of the regulars, who do not, and cannot, do it at all.

Our Iron-Clads ought mainly to be sold, if only for old iron. They will rust out before we are likely to need them again; and twothirds of them are already out of date. Millions' worth of naval property should be got rid of within the next year. It is costing a great deal too much for officers and guards to

look on and see it rust and rot. Congress should abolish the Franking Privilege-not modify it. Let all our people pay their postage, as Queen Victoria does. The late Mayorality contest in our City was conducted in good part by personal appeals and circulars, all franked. Wood franked his own; and Chanler, or some other Tammany M. C., franked Hoffman's. So it goes from year to year-the mails and post-offices gorged and glutted with stuff that pays no postage. Franked lottery circulars and puffs of quack medicines infest the whole country by the million. And it is idle to talk of correcting the abuses of franking, when the taxing one man to pay for carrying another man's letters is the great, crying abuse. If A., B. and C. are authorized to send their letters and documents through the mails, and have them distributed by carriers at the public cost, D. E. and F. will borrow and use their franks to push their wares into notice. No reform can be worth a rush that leaves the franking privilege in existence.

The Mileage Swindle needs the like wholeome discipline. Once, it was excused on the plea of inadequate pay; but Congress is now the best paid legislative body on earth, unless Louis Napoleon's gagged Senate forms an exception. Take the Oregon Members for example: They must usually leave home about the middle of October, say of 1867, and cannot see it again till about the middle of April, 1869 -say eighteen months' services, including a long vacation. The pay for this service is \$10,000-quite enough. Now we do not object to paying their traveling expenses-say \$1,000 -in addition. But they are allowed to charge exorbitantly for the journey they do make, and structive journey home and back again that they do not make, between the two regular sessions. And, though an unrepealed law prescribes that there shall be no more paid them for going home and returning between the two sessions than though they stayed and worked straight through from one to the other, it has never been obeyed nor regarded. And the provision of the act of 1856 that members absent from their seats shall forfeit their pay, is systematically evaded. Since Congress is bent on retrenchment, why not correct this? As the sittings of a Congress do not average 400 days and the pay is \$10,000 per Congress, every day's absence should insure a deduction of at least \$25. And there should be no excuse heard, except that of employment elsewhere as member of an investigating com-

We believe there are thousands of customnouse places that should be cut off-the incumbents either doing nothing for their salaries, or nothing that is of any use. This might not secure their divorce from the Treasury; but the fact that nearly all of them pay assessments to elect the Copperhead ticket in their respective localities will help. If no change be made, at least \$100,000 will be raised out of Custom-House officers next Fall to beat those Republicans in Congress who shall be candidates for re-

election. Why not cut down our Foreign Embassies, Missions, and Consuls? They cost a mint of money, one-third of which might be saved. Cut the \$17,500 fellows down to \$12,000; the \$12,000 chaps to \$10,000; the \$10,000s to \$7,500, and the \$7,500s to \$5,000, and perhaps some of the patriots may throw up their offices in disgust. If half of them did, and no others could be found to fill their places, so much the better.

That Congress is in a retrenching mood gives reason for hope that the grand army of stipendiaries that infests the Capitol will be considerably reduced, and that the "twenty per cent extra" to the Department Clerks will not again be voted. In short, the public augurs great and lasting good from the spirit in which Congress has begun, and we trust that this fond hope will not be disappointed.

TEXAS. The Registration is completed in this State,

and foots up as follows: Whites 65,668 Colored 47,430
Whole number who applied and were rejected 7,500
The order for the election of a Reconstruc-

tion Convention will probably be issued within a very few days. In the mean time, the following appeal is made to the Republicans of the

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF TEXAS. We present to you to-day the result of the registration in this State, which gives 56,666 white, and 47,430 colored voters registered, or a grand total of 104,696. From the correspondents of the Republican Executive Committee, who have made a careful estimate of the vote throughout the State, we bearn that 25,000 loyal whites will vote the Republican ticket in the approaching election, Of the colored voters we will carry at least 45,000. This will give the Republican party at grand total of 70,000 votes,

and insures beyond all doubt the holding of a Convention. In a very short time the State will be districted, and an election will be ordered. The time for action has arrived. You must select your strongest and best men for the Convention. Let them be choson from among those who have distinguished themselves for their public and private virtues, for their services to the State, and their devotion to the great cause of human liberty and the rights of man. Let their character be such that their work may not only meet the approval of our loyal people, but such as may challenge the crifleism and defy the opposition of the disloyal. The disfranchised Conservative leaders advise their old followers to stay away from the polls, with the dehasive hope of defeating the Convention. Let them thus defy the law if they dare. We need not their votes, and the Reconstruction acts have taught us how to deal with persistent rebellion. Victory perches upon our standard; but remember, Republicans, that "the price of liberty is eternal vigitance."

THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

The Herald has a letter from a resident of St. Thomas, who states that

St. I nomas, who states that

"Admiral Palmer and Commodores Boggs and Bisse,
were at St. Thomas on the 18th ult., and it was the intention of Admiral Palmer to carry the Danish Commissioner
for the transfer of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns
over to St. Croix on the following day (19th, for the purpose of arranging with the Governor (Birch) the proceedings consequent on the transfer of the islands. There was
much rejoleing at the idea of annexation to the United
States, but the merchants did not take to the idea of
American tariffs."

We have it will not be antablished that the

-We hope it will yet be established that the People of the United States, represented in Congress, have somewhat to say as to the disposal of their hard-earned money. The \$7,200,-000 for Walrassia is gone; and now we wish Russia would take the territory back as a free gift, and save our people the payment of at least \$1,000,000 per annum more through all time for fortifying its coasts, triangulating its seas, improving its harbors, lighting its headlands, &c., &c. But against this purchase of two paltry islands for several more Millions in gold, we entreat Congress to make a determined stand. We don't want remote insular possessions; they must inevitably require an immediate heavy outlay for their fortification, &c.; and they cannot fail to prove a source of weakness and to call for further heavy outlays, whenever we shall be involved in war with a maritime power. Do let us see if a stop cannot be put to this incessant buying of ice-banks and islands by our magnificent Secretary of State, who never yet conceived that a Treasury could have a bottom. We want to pay our debts and reduce our taxes. Who has presumed to receive a "transfer of this island" before Congress has been consulted ?

MIXED MARRIAGES.

The World, being in need of information, turns naturally and wisely to The Tribune. It shall not seek in vain. Here is its problem: It shall not seek in vain. Here is its problem:

"This question of intermarriage of Africans with
persons of the White European races is most interesting,
and becoming every day, by reason of Republican legislation, of fearful practical importance. The fundamental
idea of the Republican party, in its treatment of the
Southern States, is the co-equality of the White and Black
races. Ought such co-equality of the White and Black
races, Ought such co-equality of the White and Black
narry! We shall be glad to hear from The Tansune on
the moral-social, ethnological, pointical, legal, and practical relations of this subject! Major-Gen. Pope desires
instant information from a head-center of his party!"

Assert. The Arcettle Paul, being once

Answer.-The Apostle Paul, being once pressed to decide whether certain parties should or should not marry, responded that, if they were content to remain single, he advised them to do so, but considerately added that 'It is better to marry than to burn." Our answer to The World will be found imbued with the spirit of the great Apostle.

We can imagine no circumstances under which it would seem to us fit and wise that a White and a Black person should be joined in the holy state of matrimony; and yet we claim no right to judge for others in the premises, and can suppose no case in which the State would be justified in interfering to prevent such a marriage any more than to command it. If Democracy has concocted or borrowed an "interference theory" which justifies such meddling, it is a worse theory than even we had supposed. All do know that there are several hundred thousand mulattoes in this country; and we presume no one has any serious doubt that the fathers of at least ninetenths of them are White Democrats. And we hold that those Democrats, if they will have yellow children, might better than otherwise treat the mothers respectively as wives, after the landable pattern of that eminent Democrat, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson. Everybody knew what were the colors of his wife and children; yet they did n't cost him the support of a single White Democrat-New-York and Connecticut giving him their whole Electoral Vote. Hence we conclude that the Democratic aversion to color in wedlock is neither general nor sincere.

Will The World have any more information?

HOW ROSS WOULD DO IT. The Hon Lewis W. Ross is a Copperhead of the Illinois breed-not a good variety of the un-

likely species. In the casual debate of Saturday, he managed to deliver himself to the following effect: 1. He desires to see our paper currency still

farther "watered;" 2. He wants the National Bank notes called in, and more "legal tender" issued in their

stead: 3. He wants the bonds issued and owing by the Government subjected to taxation in defiance of the Government's pledge that they shall not be:

4. He wants to issue "gradually" greenbacks enough to pay off the National Debt. 5. He holds that the bonds may thus be "paid

off." one-sixth to one-eighth per annum, and thinks the legal tender act has thus "opened a way to the people to get rid of the enormous

We ask Messrs. Butler and Stevens to look at their own faces in the glass that Mr. Ross holds up before them. If the "counterfeit presentment" does not flatter, we can't say that the fault is in the glass. Mr. Ross detests the bondholders, because

they furnished the needful means whereby the Rebellion was put down. He will cheat them if he can, because they thwarted his fond desires that the Union should be reconstructed on the Montgomery platform. By the help of the doctrine of Total Depravity, we can readily account for Mr. Ross's demonstration. But even such strong meat does not enable us to explain the "aid and comfort" he is receiving from Messrs. Butler and Stevens.

Mr. Ross is not satisfied with being a scoundrel himself; he insists that the people are all scoundrels, especially at the West. He talks to Mr. E. Washburne after this insolent fashion:

" He would tell his colleague that, if he planted himsel on the bondholders' platform, he would soon find himself solitary and sione on that platform in the State of Illinois. His colleague was willing to turn off the decrept soldier, and the widows and orphans of soldiers, with payment in paper currency, and to reserve the gold to pay off the rich bondholders."

-Messrs. Republicans who vote to "water the currency "-or against getting the water out of it-do you mean to let Ross and his fellow Repudiators put that issue upon you? We protest against it, and you ought to know better than to allow it. Rely on it, no course is wise or safe that does not lead right on to Resumption, and thus to one Currency for bond-holders, pensioners, and everybody else.

A correspondent of The Chicago Tribune writing from California declares that if Congress adopts a Radical policy it will lose the support of the Pacific States, and that if Gen. Grant approves the Radicalism of Congress, he can carry neither California, Oregon, nor Nevada.

If President Lincoln were living, this might perhaps remind him of the little anecdote about a Hibernian breakfasting on eggs. Hearing a faint cluck from one of them just as it was passing the larynx-"Be me sowl, chick," he re-marked, "ye spoke too late." Congress adopted a Radical policy at its last session, and if that fact has not yet been ascertained in the Pacific States, we doubt if it will greatly affect the next election.

Some curiosity having been expressed as to what The Herald's sentiments are respecting impeachment, we have been at the pains to collect specimens from five or six leading editorials in that influential journal, and herewith submit them to our readers :

submit them to our readers:

Removal of the Deadlock.

What, then, are these obstructions which for the time arrest the adoption of this (Constitutional) Amendment? Strangely enough the chief impediment is President Johnson, whose special duly it is to "see that the laws are faithfully executed. In a word, Mr. Johnson is the deadlock against Southern reconstruction and restoration, and if he will not turn the key and open the door it will be opened by taking off the lock with the screw-driver of impeachment." "President Johnson must no longer resist this great movement. He must give way or resign, or he will be removed.

Congress must meet with resolute will to carry on the movement, now greater and more necessary than ever, of impeaching and removing Andrew Johnson from the Executive chair. If it does not do this, then the war will have been in vain. "It must gostraight to the mark—boidly, fairly, openly, in the eyes of the nation and the

have been in vain. * It must go straight to the war will have been in vain. * It must go straight to the mark—boldly, fairly, openly, in the eyes of the intion and the world—and impeach him for the high crime and misdemeanor of a usurpation of power, of the exercise of authority against the law, of conspiring with his Cabinet to render null and moperative laws the energetic and honest enforcement of which was vitally necessary to the presperity of the people and the peace and welfare of the country. On these broad issues he must be impeached and removed.

The Remedy of Table 1998 and the country of the people and the country of the people and the peace and welfare of the country.

and removed. The Remedy of Impeachment.

But behind this lies the still graver charge of his persistent efforts to deny, contest, and usurp the nathority of Congress in his programme of Southern reconstruction and restoration. Considering the frightful cost and sacrifices required to put down the late fighting Southern Confederacy, and the legitimate issues of the war gained by the loyal States, the efforts of President Johnson to superseds the authority of Congress and the will of the loyal States cover a charge of usurpation of the most fearful Import.

loyal States cover a charge of usurpation of the most fearful import.

Against this sweeping charge of usurpation the tunnage and poundage assumptions of King Charles the First of England dwindle into trilles, as do the grievances of the American Declaration of Independence against King George the Third. The powers which the President has claimed and exercised in reconstructing and restoring South Carolina and Texas he could just as well claim over Chilmahua or Sonora, if those Mexican States were brought within our limits by conquest or purchase tomorrow. Why, then, has Congress so long delayed in bringing this conflict to the test of an impeachment?

From The Herald, Dec. 9, 1867.

The end of the impeachment humbing shows still more strikingly the extraordinary change that has come over Congress. The dominant party in and out of Congress, a short time since, clamored for the President's impeachment. They were ready to remove him at all hazards for partisan purposes. In their violence they represented him as a traitor, sort, debauchee, and everything else vile—in fact, a menster. They raked the prisons and every conceivable place for evidence against him, They took the testimony of the vilest characters and perjurers to make out a case. They put spies about his readence to watch him, and they did everything possible to blacken his character before the public in advance of the action of Congress. Finally, a majority of the Impeachment Committee brought a charges against him for "high crimes and misdemeanors." And, after all this violence, habor, and partisan zeal, what did it end in I Abortion; in a two-thirds vote of the House against mpacehment. Never before did a great party come down from its lofty pretensions so flatly. If the Radical Republicans had wanted to do Mr. Johnson a great service they could not have done anything to accomplish that more effectually. But as there is evidence of returning reason among them we are not disposed to rub caustic on their sores to mercilessly.

We think we have quoted e

We think we have quoted enough now to satisfy anybody. The man whose mind is not at rest after reading these extracts must be hard to convince.

A good many of our exchanges in copying our special dispatch from Boston describing Mr. Dickens's first reading, speak of it as "correspondence" of THE TRIBUNE. This expression gives a wrong idea of the article. It was not a letter but a telegraphic dispatch nearly two columns in length.

The jury in the Bergen nitro-glycerine explosion case found a verdict, at about 12 to'clock this morning, censuring Col. Schafner, the contractor, for carelessness in selecting men to handle nitro-glycerine, and requesting the Town Council of Bergen to order that not more than 100 pounds of this terribly destractive agent shall be kept anywhere in the town, unless stored in fire-proof vaults.

OUR TREASURY POLICY.

I have saved THE TRIBUNE of November 15, containing the article on the Treasury Policy, in which the writer, with the official statement before him, deliberately cuts down \$53,00,000 of legal tenders to \$157,000,000, as a sample of THE TRIBUNE'S financial articles. Query.—What relunce can be placed on a paper which thus willfully faisifies official figures?

**Lackport*, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1867.

Reply.-\$357,000,000 is officially stated as the amount of legal tenders issued. Of these the amount held in reserve by the National Banks as security for their liabilities has usually been \$300,000,000, leaving in circulation as currency only \$157,000,000, as stated in our article. "S. W." shines with more heat than

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

NO DISTRICT.

ACT George McGrath, D. U.

er, Ind. 6 Thomas Stevenson, Rep.

ity, Ind. 3 John Nesbist, Tam.

obo, D. U. 2 Thomas Hayden, Ind.

loon, Ind. 2 Defective and Blank.

norle, Ind. 2 Scattering.

n, Ind. 1 Whole vote.
Coman's plurshity.
Coman's majority.
RIGHTH DISTRICT.
uthony Miller, Mus. & D.U.
homas Brady, Tam. John H. Dusenbury, James Searle, Rep... Hugh McMahon, Ind. attering SCHOOL TRUSTEES-OFFICIAL. 1,425 Wm. H. Burras, Rep. & Dem. 485 Fred. W. Schmale, Tam. 2 Blank and scattering. Whole vote..... Shaw's majority. Shaw's Hajority Wards.
David H. Knapp, Rep. 1,663
Patrick Dunican, Tam. & D.U.1,661
Thomas Shandley, Mor. 612
Blank and scattering. 9

Whole vote. 6.004 Ewald's planslity. 961 "GRANT" CLUB. FIRST ASSEMBLY FIRST ASSEMBLY "GRANT" CLUB.

In response to the call of the meeting held at looper Institute Dec. 4, the citizens of the First Assembly District met at No. 78 Had-on-at. last evening, and evaluated a Grant Campaign Club. C. V. Lewis, esq., walected President; John Mois, esq. and James F. Horan, fice-Presidents; S. N. Lecompte, Treasurer; Thomas IcCabe, Recording, and J. W. Heape, Corresponding Sectaries. The meeting was addressed by several citizens of the district.

THE CENTRAL GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Grant Campaign Club met last evening at their headquarters, the President Rafus F Andrews, in the chair. The constitution and by-laws were read by the Secretary, and afterward adopted. The committee appointed to form a giee club reported that they had been successful, and were discharged. The President appointed a committee consisting of all the musical gentlemen of the Club to superintend the publishing of campaign soms and the employing of instrumental music. The President informed the Club that the Secretary was in communication with prominent Union war men in 40 countlies of the State, and that some time during the mouth of January a State Convention of the visions or ganizations would be held at Albany. Ex-Senator Geo. H. Andrews being present, was called to the philorom. H. Andrews being present, was called to the philorom. H. Andrews, Col. Frank E. Howe, Chara, A. Stetsen, asa, P. M. Welmore, esq., the Hon, F. A. Conkling, Ges. Win, H. Anthon, Geo. Chas. G. Halbine, J. E. Mantgol. Ary, esq., Robert B. Roosevelt, esq., Henry S. Wallace, es., Col. Le Grinde, Henry J. Arustrong. THE CENTRAL GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.

CHARLES DICKENS.

HIS FIRST READING IN NEW-YORK.

way Hall. At first, indeed, it did not seem im-

There was a great crowd last night in Stein-

probable that every person present would be, as Micawber somewhere remarks, "crushed out of his original form by the accumulative force of a combination of circumstances." In time, however, after some surging and seething, the human sea settled into calm. So settled, it presented a beautiful and touching spectacle. The heart, the intellect, the wit, the sensibility, the beauty, the wealth, the industrial power of the foremost of American cities were all represented in that vast assembly-were all united by a common impulse in doing homage to a man of true and beneficent genius. To see and to feel this was to be deeply and inexpressibly thrilled-was to realize, with gladness and gratitude, the profound devotion of truehearted men and women to a great natural guide and leader. An immense chord of feeling has been touched and sounded by Charles Dickens. In thirty years of literary life-years of self-imposed, unremitting, scrupulous toil, animated by that noblest of all motives, the desire to augment the happiness of mankindhe has created immortal works of art, has peopled literature with a vast variety of characters, has interpreted human nature and the passing age, has struck down great social abuses, has taught the sacred lesson of charity, has comforted the poor, has stretched out hands of loving pity to the outcast and wretched, has supplied a never-failing source of innocent and happy laughter, has stimulated the high poetic instincts of our race, and has in every way inculcated sweet, pure, and noble ideals of character and of conduct. Thus laboring he has won in equal measure the homage and the love of his generation. Something of this affectionate feeling was heartily expressed by his audience last night; nor in all that great throng was there a single mind unconscious of

throng was there a single mind uncenscious of the privilege it enjoyed in being able, even so partially, to thank Charles Dickens for all the happiness he has given to the world. It is a better world because of him. The present is happier for his sake, and the future will brighten at the coming of his genius.

In the Readings that Mr. Dickens gave, last night, the character of that genius was fully and admirably denoted. The key-note of all his writings is sounded in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Humanity and humor blend in that note, and make an exquisite music. Other of his works, it is true, express more amply, and in more minute and elaborate detail, the scope of the writer's mind, the vigor and wealth of his imagination, the wonderful thoroughness of his analysis of nature, the keenness of his intuitions, the depth of his pathos, the remarkable perception that he has of the somber and tragical aspects of human experience, and the rich resources of his eloquent style. There are single passages in "David Copperfield," in "Martin Chuzzlewit," in "The Old Curiosity Shop," and in that strong and splendid tragic creation "A Tale of Two Cities," to which the critic will raturally and necessarily recur, in forming a true estimate of this extraordinary man. There is no and necessarily recur, in forming a true esti-mate of this extraordinary man. There is no written storm like the storm in which Steerforth goes down to death. There is no horror more ghastly than the face of Jonas Chuzzlewit in the word. There is no rother prove heart the wood. There is no pathos more heart-breaking than that which enwraps the aged mourner at Nelly's grave. There is no emblem of self-sacrifice more vivid or more sublime than the figure of Sydney Carton at the guillothan the figure of Sydney Carton at the guillotine. The assured power of maturity is palpable in all these scenes and persons. They express a deep heart that has suffered deeply, and a great mind in uncurbed action. Yet, to the acute thuker, the characteristic quality of that heart and mind are evident enough in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Not humanity and humor alone; but delicate inventive skill—the tine talent of the artist—an airy and delightful fancy, a true comprehension of character and of social relations, a thorough acquaintance and sympathy with common joys and common sorrows, and, above all, the clear, calm, noble purpose to inculcate the religion of love. The geniality of the Christmas season has never been so entirely uttered as it is in this little work. The great fires roar in its pages, and been so entirely uttered as it is in this little work. The great fires roar in its pages, and bright eyes sparkle, and merry bells ring, and sunlight and starlight and joy wrap it round about in a delicious atmosphere of houest, ardent goodness. There is one touch of pathos in it which no heart can resist. It is where poor Bob Cratchit speaks of Tiny Tim's grave. You may read it a thousand times, but you can never read it without a mist in the eyes. "It You may read it a thousand times, but you can never read it without a mist in the eyes. "It would have done you good to see how green a place it is," Bob says; "but you'll see it often. I promised him that I would walk there on a Sunday. My little, little child! My little child!" There is another touch—a touch of thought—which expresses the great authors faith, and is, indeed, the concentrated spirit of all him and is, indeed, the concentrated spirit of the concentrated spiri faith, and is, indeed, the concentrated spirit of all his teachings: "Ages of incessant labor by immortal creatures for this earth must pass into eternity before the good of which it is susceptible is all developed... Any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, what ever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of usefulness." The author who teaches thus assuredly does not work in vain. It is another article of his faith, too, that "there is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good hamor;" and that he has proved by the story of "Pickwick." With both these doctrines he won abundant sympathy, last night. Not alone won abundant sympathy, last night. Not alone the music of his tones, but the deeper voice of

his genius, found an echo in every heart.

Mr. Dickens is not only an excellent reader
but a greatly-gifted actor. To read his works is to see that he possesses in an eminent de-gree the dramatic instinct. To hear him read is to see that he also possesses, in almost equal fullness, the dramatic faculty. In reading as fullness, the dramatic faculty. In reading as well as writing he enters into every character that he creates. His personality, for the time, is extinct. Now he is Scrooge, presently he is Mr. Fezziwig, anon is he Bob Cratchit, and by and by he passes, with extraordinary versatility of mood, through the guises of Sergeant Buzfuzz, the Little Judge, Mrs. Cluppins, Winkle the proported greatman and Samuel Weller. The renowned sportsman, and Samuel Weller. The several personations are complete at all points. This capacity of merging one's self into character is, of course, the indispensable requisite for good acting. To say that Mr. Dickens has it is sufficiently to explain the continued triumphs that he has achieved in reading his own works. It is needful to add, however, that he uses it like an artist. The chief feature in his method is simplicity—which implies a perfect knowledge of the effect to be produced and a perfect control of the means that are requisite to produce it. The next feature is delicacy. In the mellow and musical voice, in the tranquil manner, in the musical voice, in the tranquil manner, in the unaffected gesture, in the easy suiting of the word to the action—in all that the man is and all that he does, this gentle refinement is conspicuous. Comprehending both these features is reality. In the Reading of last night he seemed more the comedian than the tragedian; but that of this evening, which comprises the "Tempest," chapter from "David Copperfield," will probably show him in another light. However shown he will be welcome.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS. The manufacturers of iron and hardware met at the Office of the American Industrial League yesterday, and adopted resolutious favoring a complete revision of the existing system of internal revenue, such sion of the existing system of internal revenue, such a revision to involve the removal of taxes upon all domestic manufactures and productions, luxuries excepted. The meeting further resolved that it?; unsound policy to pro-vide a revenue for the payment of more than the interest of the national debt and the current expenses of the dor-ernment, until all the States shall have been placed on that sound financial basis which shall warrant each in paying its due part in liquidation. Another resolution